outer margin, inner margin dark brown; hind wings light brown, outer margin brown and anal angle dark brown. Antennae are slightly bipectinate. Male moth is smaller (4.2 cm) than the female moth (4.5 cm) when measured with wings expanded. It is active during May and again in July. Eggs laid singly by a female moth without mating, are creamish yellow and round.

N. fasciata was reported to occur in India by Hampson (1892) as *Pheosia fasciata* Moore. After this record the insect does not seem to have been reported from any where in India or elsewhere. The present account is, therefore, the new record of *N. fasciata* on apple.

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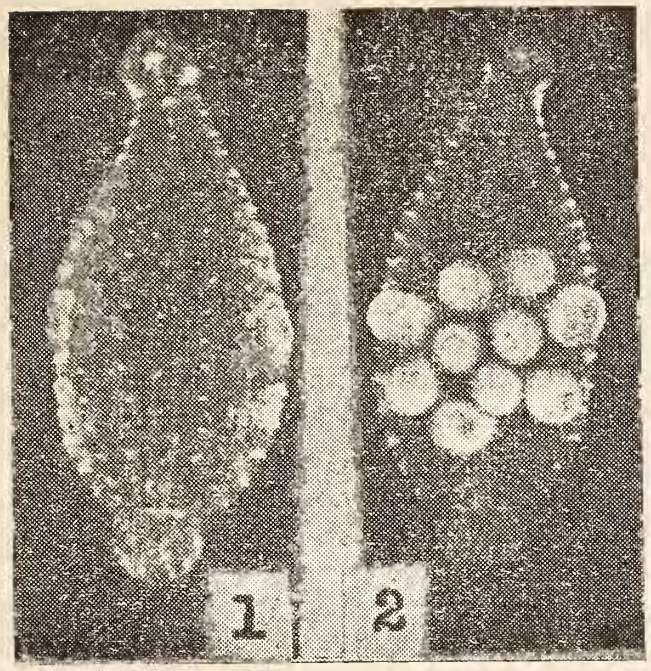
25. ON A GLOSSIPHONID LEECH

(*With three text-figures*)

Among fresh water Hirudineans Glossiphonid leeches are small invertebrates that prey largely on water snails (Clegg 1952). These leeches do not form true cocoons but carry their fertilized eggs in membranous capsules on the ventral surface of the body. After hatching the young remain on the body of the parent in the same area, attached to the parent by means of mucous threads. Young ones probably feed on mucus, until they reach a certain size and then detach themselves from the parent to lead a free life (Pennak 1953). I came across a similar glossiphonid leech, which is quite often found inside or attached to the shell of a freshwater bivalve *Lamellidens corrianus* from river Mula, Poona. The leech appears to be *Hemiclepsis marginata* as per the descriptions of Harding and Moore (1927). The photographs show dorsal surface of an individual with characteristic rows of yellow spots (Fig. 1) and ventral surface of the same individual with 10 large, prominent eggs attached to the body (Fig. 2). Such leeches with eggs were often found to be resting at one place for a long time with only undulating body movements. In two observed cases after about 11-13 days the small leeches came out of the eggs. The young ones were observed to come out from under the parent leech and, if disturbed, to retreat to the same shelter (Fig. 3). The parent leech guarded its young ones in a similar manner as it guarded



Hemiclepsis marginata

Fig. 1. Dorsal surface with characteristic rows of yellow spots.

Fig. 2. Ventral surface with 10 large eggs attached to the body.

Fig. 3. Young ones were observed to come out from under the parent leech.

the eggs — a kind of parental care. I am not aware whether the glossiphonid mentioned here is a known parasite of the *Lamellidens* or some other animal. It is mentioned, however, in Fauna of British India that some specimens were found in *Lamellidens.*

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